MR. LODGE ON THE ISSUES,

FIRST COOPER UNION MEETING OF THE

ion to elect the candidates for Congress who Sihu Root and Congressman John Murray

Mitchell were the principal speakers, and they spoke with such particularity as to leave no oundation for the Democratic charge that the ator from Massachusetts, in a speech that lasted an hour, made it more than apparent to every an crowded into the hall that the election of members of Congress and of State Assemblymen and Senators who are to choose a United States Senator from the greatest State in the Union, eannot be decided with regard to the Erie Canal

Cooper Union was nearly filled an hour before every seat was taken and standing room was at athlsers who do their best to make trouble at they were significantly lacking last, nigh or Bryan!" when Senator Lodge was speaking ut he repented, for not only was not a single cheer forthcoming, but Senator Lodge turned on him with "There's the real Democratic leader. At any rate he doesn't skulk. You know where

ders did a big business selling pictures of Colothem, when an elderly person in front arose

picters o' Teddy Roosevelt.' shouted one of them, when an elderly person in front arose and remarked. "I'd like to make a suggestion. He'll no longer be Teddy Roosevelt. That's Democratic. He'll be Governor Roosevelt." The suggestion brought down the house.

One of the most significant things about the meeting was not only the spontaneous indorsement of Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy, but the whirlwind of enthusiasm called forth by every mention of President McKinley's name.

William Leary, the campaign manager of the Republican Club, called the meeting to order and introduced Colonel Charles F. Homer, first vice-president of the club, who, in the enforced absence of Chauncey M. Depew, presided.

Colonel Homer was greeted with applause, and briefly outlined the issues to be decided in the campaign. He eulogized Colonel Roosevelt, decidaring that he was a New-Yorker of the New-Yorkers, that his record was without a blemish and that his devotion to public duty in the many places of responsibility to which he had been called commanded the respect of every honest man. The burst of applause and cheers that followed was an indorsement that Colonel Roosevelt may well be proud of, and a second tumult of enthusiasm followed Colone! Homer's exhortation to vate for the man "wao has kept the ermine of his nigh office unspotted."

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH.

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH.

Senator Lodge spoke for more than an hour to the closest attention and frequent and prolonged applause. He said:

The sole proprietor and manager of the Demo-atic party in the State of New-York has Stated, helieve, that in his campaign only State issues chern.) No treaty can unmake it. It is the I believe that in his campaign only State issues should be discussed. (A voice: "He's not got brains should be discussed. (A voice: "He's not got brains should be discussed. (A voice: "He's not got brains should be discussed. (A voice: "He's not got brains should be discussed. (A voice: "He's not got brains should be discussed. (A voice: "He's not got brains should be discussed. (A voice: "He's not got brains of course is one explanation. (Renewed laughter) and the White House, and he picks up another brother daughter)—some one else out of the dimers. The many permit the discussion of National issues But at present he desires that the discussion should be limited to State issues. Now, to an outside, like myself, coming from another State, that is rather an inhospitable attitude, for of course I can hardly be expected to understant the discussion while the same time I like to be oblighting. I will say what I can on State issues here. For instance, I am told that Mr. Croker said about the question of the canals in the State of New York. I believe that the present Governor has appointed a Commission to look into the matter, and when trac. On the subject than is the night at Buffalo doud loughters that the night at laleged that there have been mismanagement and waste of money in the administration of the canals and the proposition is that the Republican party put in assuming what has been alleged is true. (A voice: "There is no Lemocratic party now is only a skeleton.")

Now, if you want to increase the mismanagement, that the Presonce of the money in the askeleton.")

a skeleton.")

Now, if you want to increase the mismanagement, to increase the waste of money, supposing that such a thing has existed. I cannot imagine a better than the put in Tammany, because certainly their record indicates that economy and the honest expenditure of public money are not their best hold. Cheers: But if you want to have the canais well managed if you want wrong-doing stopped, if there has been any wrong-doing, if you want to have wrong-doers punished, supposing that there are any wrong-doers to be punished, why then it is well to look into the careers of the two men who are candidates for your Governorship and decide which one, on his record, is more likely to cure the evils, if evils exist. The record of Tammany is there for all men to see and if you think the master of Tammany is likely at Albany to turn to economy and reform and good management of the canais or any other great public interest, why then you believe that in the twinkling of an eye they will alter their record of many years. But if you turn to the Republican candidate I think to be fit for just that work. Choud cheers.).

ABILLITY TO COPE WITH CIVIC QUESTIONS. ARILITY TO COPE WITH CIVIC QUESTIONS.

I am not going to argue to you that you ought to put Theodore Roosevelt into the Governorship to deal with the canal question because he led with conspicuous gallantry the charge up the hill of San Juan, or because he lay in the trenches with his men under the tropical heat and rains while the siege went on. A man might do all that and not be fit for civic disties. But Theodore Roosevelt is it to deal with civic questions because of his twenty years of public service before he went into the Spanish war. He has proved by his whole career as a public servant, in the Legislature at Albany, as a Civil Service Commissioner, as a Commissioner of the Police Department here, and in these later days as Assistant Secretury of the Navy, that he is a man fit to cope with civic matters. (Cheers.) No man did more for the preparation of the Navy for war than Theodore Roosevelt, and no man will tell you that more than ny friend and fellow-citizen. Secretary Long. Cheers.) I never saw a greater tribute paid to a public servant's usefulness than the extreme unvillingness of the Freddent and the Secretary to have Colonel Roosevelt leave his place in Washington to enter the Army. It is because of his civic record, because of the high qualities which made him lay down his great piace in the National Government, leave family and friends, and everything that made hie worth living, in order to go late the war, because he said he was living up to his ideal—these are reasons why he is a fit man to deal with a question like that of the canals. A man who lived up to his ideals as he did, and who has a civil record behind him such as he has, is a man who lived up to the steady he had with a guestion to be pusished. (Loud cheering.) Another State lesse is the National Guard in this State. I do not know what is the matter. I do not pretend to say what reforms are needed or what reorganization is needed, his if reorganization is mededed, his if reorganization is needed, his if reorganization is needed, his if reorganization is needed. In the care wrongs to be redressed in what man will you find the greatest capacity for dealing with questions affecting the citizen soldiers of the Siste conspicuous gallantry the charge up the hill of San Juan, or because he lay in the trenches with his seemed as if the cheering would never slop, and has a civil record behind him such as he has, is a man you can trust with any civil post, whether there is good administration to be given or had administration to be punished. (Loud cheering.)

Another State issue is the National Guard in this State. I do not know what is the matter. I do not pretend to say what reforms are needed or what reforms are needed or what reforms are needed or what the most sympathy for the men in the National Guard in the most sympathy for the men in the National Guard; in what man, think you, will you find the most sympathy for the men in the National Guard; in what man will you find the greatest capacity for dealing with questions affecting the cliticer soliders of the State? In a Tammany man who never wore a uniform in his life, or a man who served three years as capitain in the National Guard and then served with the volunteers in the Santingo campaign.

THE JUDICIARY QUESTION.

Then, there has been another local issue injected into this campaign—brought into it by Tammany, but not much discussed by them. I refer to the issue of the judges. I decline personally to admit that the rectifude of the bench in a court of the carnal question.

We favor a reduction of canal expenditure and it was able to call the meeting to order again.

After a few well-received words of thanks to scale the next speaker, who was cordinally freceived. Mr. Mitchell spoke in part as follows.

Fellow-Citzens. We have heard to-night of the eventing. Depart speaker of the eventing. The event speaker of the eventing to order again.

After a few well-received words of thanks to end the seaker of the eventing.

After a few well-received words of thanks to end the next speaker of the eventing to order again.

After a few well-received words of thanks to end the seaker of the eventing.

After a few well-received words of thanks to enter the event speaker of the event ing. De Ealismost the event speaker of the event speaker of the event speaker of the event speaker o

to-day again I say to you that he is not the Republican President, but is the American President, (Cheers.). It is all right to vote against him as a protectionist or, if you like, as a sound-money man, but when he is facing the American Nation he is entitled to American votes. When we were at war with England, Webster and his polities stopped at the water's edge. Very well, our polities should stop at the water's edge. We know that the great mass of the American people are with the Fresident to-day, as in the days of the war, but they do not understand or see it so abroad. If a House is elected of the party to which he does not belong. Europe and Spain will say. The American people have repudiated the war and the President, and we will not make peace on American terms." The peace will linger, and the terms may be bad. This is an American question, and I believe it is the first duty in this election of every man who looks beyond party triumph of the moment to stand by William McKniley. Stand by him. Send to the Senate and to the House men whom you know will stand by him. Stand by him Send to the Senate and to the House men whom you know will stand by him. Stand by him Send to the Senate and to the House men whom you know will stand by him. Stand by him by letting the voice of New-York go out unmistakably on this great forelan question by electing Theodore Roosevelt. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

AINSWORTH ON CANALS.

seemed as if the cheering would never stop, and officer then introduced Congressman J. Murray it was with difficulty that the presiding officer Mitchell, the next speaker, who was cordially



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are opposed to intrusting the work of carrying on further improvements to Republican officials responsible for the prodigality, favoritism and corruption which have characterized the present administration of the canals."

Here are three significant adjectives used by them to describe the connection of the Republican party with the canal improvement fund. They are "prodigality, favoritism and corruption." Let us take them up in their order.

Prodigality—Where in the report of the Commission is there a word said with reference to prodigality-that is, victous waste and extravagance, characterizing the performance of that great work? There is a criticism that much of the money which has been expended was expended in the building of slope walls, and other work not fairly within the contemplation of the statute in providing for the enlargement; that there has been a dual supervision of the work by the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer, and that some money has been used in advertising for contracts unnecessary to be expended. Nowhere is it charged that there has been prodigality in the true meaning of that word or in the expenditure of money not warranted by the statute. The law tequires advertising the proposed letting of contracts. Does any one believe that if the Republican Officials had failed to comply with that law the charge would not have been made, and with justice, that thereby was opened wide a door for favoritism and fraud? The widest publicity was given by advertisement throughout the State that this work was proposed to be done.

What were the conditions? Nine millions of dollars were to be expended. The work could only be done in the winter months, when the canal was closed. Contractors financially abe, experienced, with machinery and outift equipped for the work, must be secured. The judgment of the State officers was exercised in the matter of advertising for these contracts. It is not pretended but that every advertisement paid for was actually inserted, and the only charge is th

THE EXCESS NOT REMARKABLE. Let us look this canal question squarely in the Let us look this cahal question squarely in the face. Is it remarkable that the actual expense exceeds the estimate prepared by the State Engineer's office? Here is a work of vast magnitude extending across the State more than 454 miles crossing streams, passing through populous cities, presenting intricate and difficult problems of engineering. Drainage must be provided for, sewerage in cities crossing beneath the canal must not he disturbed. Costly buildings erected by private citizens adjoining the canal must not have their foundations weakened by the necessary excavations. Has there ever been a railroad constructed the cost of which did not exceed the estimate? The State in which our friend, Senator Lodge, reside. Purting in its ancestry and congregational in its iredile lons, attempted to construct a great tunnel on the Fitchburg Railroad. The estimate of the engineers was three millions. Its cost was bosom a badge hearing the inscription "I am a Democrat" in the executive chair for two terms, and Roswell P. Flower, whose business judgment and financial astus ness have in his private business stood him in good stead. During some of these administrations the Sciate and Assembly were in political accord with the Governer, and yet it was reserved to a Republican administration to complete this building, and it stands to-day as a monjument of Republican business administration in the affairs of the State.

WHAT MR. ROOT SAID.

Elihu Root was the third speaker, but it was could say a word, as the audience with its apprincipal points of the present campaign. He

Mr. Root dwelt largely on this last phase of the campaign. He told how the lawyers of this city in their anxiety to have a clean judiciary had, irrespective of party, prepared a petition to the two great political parties asking that they renominate Justices Daly and Cohen. This peti-tion, Mr. Root said, contained 3,480 names. Of this number 805 were of members of the Bar Association and 2,604 were of lawyers not connected with the association. The vast majority of the signers were Democrats. Tammany Hall, through Mr. Croker, refused to accede to the request of the lawyers, and then the Republican party nominated Judge Daly.

MR. MITCHELL'S REMARKS.

The tremendous and prolonged applause which followed Mr. Root's speech was a tribute The applause which greeted Senator Lodge as to the importance of the speaker's subject as he sat down was of the warmest sort. It well as to the speaker himself. The presiding

the Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau-st. The deep feeling which Richard Croker's rejection of Justice Daly has aroused among men of all parties was again demonstrated yesterday, when nearly sixty members of the committee were present. Aff executive committee of seven was appointed to perfect the organization. and by to-morrow it is expected that the makeorous campaign in all parts of the city in favor of Justices Daly and Cohen will be completed. Headquarters downtown and uptown will be opened, and from now until Election Day no effort will be wanting to defeat Mr. Croker's purpose to bring the Supreme Court under po-

James C. Carter was appointed permanent chairman, and H. B. B. Stapler secretary of the committee. In explaining the purposes for which the committee was appointed Mr. Carter

this movement stands for. But let me point out that it is a movement not of the Bar Associa-tion nor even of the general Bar inside and outtion nor even of the general Bar inside and outside of the association, although it was initiated
by them, and they will continue to take the
deepest interest in it. This committee was appointed under a resolution adopted at the great
meeting of citizens held in Carnegle Hail on
October 21, and of course it is to have all the
powers and to be charged with all the duties
of carrying out the instructions of that meeting
of citizens without distinction of party and
without distinction of trade, occupation or calling. It is desirable that our movement should
bear that stamp from the beginning. It is not a ing. It is desirable that our movement should bear that stamp from the beginning. It is not a partisan movement. It is a general movement protesting against the action taken by certain political leaders in reference to the nomination of judges, and it is intended to secure such results at the poils as will effectually rebuke such ac-

Mr. Carter then intimated that in view of the short time which intervenes before Election Day it was necessary that quick and decisive steps be taken. In order to facilitate the operations of the committee, which in its present numbers, he said, was unwieldy, he suggested that a small executive committee should be formed.

Thereupon William B. Hornblower moved that an executive committee of seven and a finance committee of five be appointed in accordance with Mr. Carter's suggestion. The motion was carried, and Mr. Carter named the following as the Executive Committee:

EGBERT GRIER MONROE ANSON G. M.COOK.
JOHN D. KERNAN.
OLIVER P. BUELL
EJWARD J. M. GUIRE.

The Finance Committee, together with the situation of the headquarters, will be made

Everett P. Wheeler referred to the action of the General Committee of the Citizens Union, some time ago and submitted resolutions passed by that body, promising their co-operation with the work of the committee representing the Bar. "It seems to me," said Mr. Wheeler, "that it

Finest Flavor, Fairest Price,



Manufacturers.

is of the greatest importance that we should go into the districts and hold meetings for the purpose of instructing the people how to vote for the judicial candidates without endanger-

for the judicial candidates without endangering the safety of the State ticket."

He said he had received a communication from a resident of the Tenth Ward recommending that such meetings be held in that district. The resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Wheeler said further that he had received a communication from the lessee of the St. James Building, offering the committee head-quarters in that building free of charge.

Mr. Monroe, chairman of the Executive Committee, said that headquarters downtown would be opened immediately so as to insure a better attendance of the members in the daytime and arrange for the work of the committee. He said it was the intention of the Executive Committee to arrange for a large mass-meeting to be held next week, as well as for a series of small meetings to be held in the various districts. Campaign literature, he said, in the shape of circulars and printed copies of the speeches delivered in the mass-meeting in Carnegle Hall on Friday night, would be sent. He added that quarters would also be opened uptown.

Eliku Root, who followed, said that the num-

negle Hall on Friday night, would be sent. He added that quarters would also be opened uptown.

Eilhu Root, who followed, said that the number of names signed to the petition of the Bar had reached 3,489, of which 2,604 were lawyers without the fold of the Bar Association, proving, therefore, that the large majority of the signers were not members of the association.

Those present at the meeting were William B. Hornblower, Eilhu Root, Joseph H. Choate, James Byrne, William E. Curtis, Everett P. Wheeler, Gibson Putzel, John D. Kernan, Horace E. Deming, John C. Clark, Edward J. McGuire, Lewis L. Delafield, A fred Seligsberg, Richard L. Swezzey, Wallace Macfarlane, Myer S. Isaacs, Eugene A. Philbin, James Seligman, R. G. Monroe, William G. Wilson, Charles V. Fornes, Bowles Colgate, William C. Gulliver, John E. Parsons, Henry B. B. Stapler, Oliver P. Buel, George L. Rives, Paul D. Cravath, H. De Forest Raidwin, Albert Stickney, John Frankenheimer, Edward W. Sheldon, William D. Guthrie, Lawrence E. Sexton, George Sheldon, Robert W. De Forest, F. W. Holls, Joseph Larocque, Julien T. Davies, R. Fuiton Cutting, Robert L. Harrison, George A. Burford, J. Kennedy Tod. John V. Dahlgren, James R. Ely and Nathan Bijur.

IN REPLY TO CARL SCHURZ.

OPEN LETTERS ISSUED BY J. H. SCHIFF AND NATHAN BIJUR.

and hecause I believe you to be strictly honest and that you will when elected be the Governor of our State in fact, not swayed by the dictates of one man or combination men to do a wrongful act when the courts of the country to-day. It favors flat money. It has not the courage of its convictions on the questions of foreign policy which the war has left us to solve. It is wrong on the tariff, and if it were right has not the courage to carry out its ideas or theories.

I am in favor of sustisfing and upholding Presidence.

I am in kinder in this hour of greatest moment to control of the State and patriotism to pursue less stand shoulder to shoulder for Roosevelt, Woodruff and the Republican ticket, voting it as a whole, for Congressmen, members of Assembly and Senators—thus assuring a sound-money-administration United States Senator in place of the present siliver.

READY FOR JUDICIARY FIGHT

MEETING OF CARNEGIE HALL COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NAMED AND HEAD QUARTERS TO BE OPENED—MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS LIKELY.

The Committee of One Hundred appointed by James C. Carter in his capacity as chairman of the meeting held in Carnegie Hall on Friday last to urge the maintenance of an independent judiciary, free from political domination, met yesterday afternoon in the committee room of the Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau-st. The deep feeling which Richard Croker's reworse things that the placing in control of the state was an applied to should be an observed that the power in colonel Roosevelt so eminently represented to the present silver to the grade in control of the state appears to be your fear that Colonel Roosevelt's nutrances and his known attitude upon the great questions while the proposed to the control of the state appears to be your fear that Colonel Roosevelt's nutrances and his known attitude upon the great questions while the proposed the proposed to the remaining upon the presidency should be now become the Governor of this State.

But have you not considered that them s

sents, together with his singual, apart and as a public trust.

I cannot follow your assertion that there are worse things than the placing in control of the Government those whom you have yourself so frequently characterized as the arch enemies of good government and social order, but if anything worse does exist it is the exertion of the influence one believes himself to possess to aid in placing those in power, even temporarily, who, one is convinced, are certain to lower the standard and character of the Government and to undermine the weal of the people.

When you yourself so ruthlessly dispel the magic charm and influence your name has so long exerted it becomes the duty of those who have so often stood by your side to proclaim publicly that they can no longer follow you. Very truly yours, JACOB H. Schiff.

An open letter to Carl Schurz regarding the attitude of Mr. Schurz in the present campaign has also been issued by Nathan Bijur, in the course of

which he says.

First, then, you say that you deduce Mr. Roosevelt's "militant imperialism" from his Carnegie Hall speech, and you justify the deduction by the assertion that "every one acquainted with Mr. Roosevelt knows that this is the thing in which he

assertion that "every one acquainted with Mr. Roosevelt knows that this is the thing in which he really believes."

I had, prior to the appearance of your letter, carefully read the speech to which you allude, and have since reread it with equal care. I fail to find therein the "militant imperialism" which seems to trouble you so seriously. I understand the statement of his position, there made, to be that he finds this country, at the end of its war with Spain and under the terms of the Peace Convention, in possession of Porto Rico and of Manila, and confronted by the problem of how to deal justly and morally in the eyes of the world and honestly toward our own National conscience, with the inhabitants of the island of Cuba and of the Philippines group. Meanwhile, too, the Nation, by its authorized representatives, has annexed Hawaii. As a man whose election you once ardently advocated has aptly said: "It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us." For the occupation and policing of the territory already actually ours a larger Army and Navy are undoubtedly necessary. Moreover, it is equally evident that to deal with this territory and to face the new problems presented by the Philippines and Cuba (whatever our permanent attitude may finally be). We are bound to give some thought to matters beyond our own borders and to awake to the conditions and requirements of those other territories and peoples. All this I find in Mr. Roosevelt's speech. If this be "militant imperialism," then he is a "mili

tion of the questions actually before the Nation today.

I am "acquainted with Mr. Roosevelt," and
"know that this"—and not what you state—"Is the
thing in which he really believes."

No one can doubt the Integrity of your purpose
and the sincerity of your views. I can not, however, but believe that if, as I think it will, this
campaign shall result in the election of Mr. Rosevelt, you will in your heart and possibly in your
speech say. "It were better thus." But, Mr.
Schurz, if the misfortune shuld be ours that the
few votes—and you concede them to be few—of
yourself and those who are with you should prove
to be the casting ballots which may elect Mr.
Roosevelt's opponent, will you, indeed, be able to
regard with complacency the glorification of all
that you have heretofore so eloquently and so
boldly condemned, and say to your own conscience,
as to us: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant"?

COLORED MEN IN LINE AT FLUSHING. An enthusiastic mass-meeting to ratify the Republican nominations was held last night in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, in Broadway, Flushing, Long Island. The church was so crowded that hundreds of voters were unable to gain admittance. The meeting was held under the auspices of the colored ministers of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. P. Butler Thompkins was the chief speaker. The Rev. J. Honry Taylor, pastor of the church, presided, and among the other speakers were the Rev. Martin I. Histry and the Rev. S. P. Drew. Dr. Butler denounced the statement made by the Democrats that the colored vote was for sale, and he declared that the only way to prove the statement was a lie was for every colored man to vote for Colonel Roosevelt. The speaker was loudly cheered, and it was openly declared that not a single colored man in Flushing would tote the Democratic ticket in the coming election. An enthusiastic mass-meeting to ratify the Re-

VAN WYCK IN ROCHESTER.

A BIG CROWD TO HEAR HIM AND ELLIOT DANFORTH.

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THE WORKERS, The West. 'Walter A. Wyckoff concludes his now famous series of papers with an account of the final stage of his experience as laborer, "From Denyer to the Pacific." (Illustrated with a striking drawing by W. R. Leigh.)

Cone, is an article of striking originality treating of Paris from an entirely new point of view. (Illustrated with drawings by Herter.) C. D. GIBSON'S "A New York Day" is concluded with 5 scenes

THE WOMAN'S PARIS, by Ada

of a typical metropolitan night.

THE GREAT SECRETARY OF STATE INTERVIEW is a newspaper story by Jesse Lynch Will-THE PELICAN, by Edith Wharton, is a keen study of a modern

type of woman, with an unusual THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S "Red Rock," a Chronicle of Reconstruc-

tion, is concluded in this number. (Illustrated by Clinedinst.) JOHN R. SPEARS writes on Torpedo-Boats in the War, telling what he thinks of their value in the light of their experience in

actual warfare. "A NIGHT ESCAPE," by Stevens Vail, a member of the Naval Reserve, tells of a thrilling episode on the Yankee-a true story.

A POEM by Grace Goodale is ac companied by a full page decoration by Maxfield Parrish.

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John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira. The crowd filled Fitzbugh Hall, where the meeting was held, and overflowed into the street.

George Raines presided, and made an eloquent address in introducing Mr. Van Wyck. Mr. Raines is a brother of John Raines, of Canandaigua, the author of the present State Excise law. In the

him to have his name connected with that measure. To him the law by any other name would smell as sweet.

Mr. Van Wyck gave most of his speech to the canal question. ourse of his remarks he said that it deeply pained BREWERS CALL ON M'CARREN.

Gallus Thomann, secretary of the Brewers' As-

ers' Association, and a delegation of brewers from Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 24—The Democrats of Rochester and the country round about it railied in force to see and hear Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, this evening.

Mr. Van Wyck was accompanied by Elliot Danforth, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and to the Democratic State campaign fund.